Thoughts by the Way.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3, 1872. To the Editor of the New National Era: Agreeably to my promise in a previous letter, I resume the account of my August

Leaving Cape May, I returned to Phila delphia, where I remained a day and more, and then started for Newport. This time I indulged myself to a seat in one of those magnificent parlor cars which are run be-tween Philadelphia and New York. Although I have previously spoken so harshly of traveling by rail, when in an ordinary car, the transposition was so delightful, that I was forced to exclaim with the poet Saxe-

"Bless me this is pleasant A riding on a rail. I don't mean to tell "what I know abou farming," (which isn't much,) but I will say that I have been in some twenty States and Territories of the Union and I have never seen a finer agricultural district than that surrounding Philadelphia-if one may be permitted to judge from a rapid ride through it. A three hours' ride brings us to that centre of activity, the metropolis of the New World, New York. But I do not stop here. I jump into a cab and the expert driver wends his winding way through a multitude of vehicles, amid inexplicable din and confusion, where a less experienced one would require hours or perhaps be crushed in the endeavor, and brings me in a few minutes to the dock of the Fall River line of steamers. That magnificent floating palace, the Bristol, having been disabled by a recent accident, I took passage on the steamer "Old Colony," which is like wise a splendid affair. It is a grand sight, as one moves down the harbor, to see the immense shipping, representing every quarter of the giobe. And then, to view that great city from a distance, taking in nearly its whole circumference at a glance, what thoughts will rise of mingled pride and pain! Think of the million souls, with their diversified histories which all find their habitation there. There may be found some of the proudest monuments of human perseverance and ingenuity There are the freshest pinks of purity and the saddest wrecks of humanity. There is wealth, education, refinement, benevolence and there is ignorance, want, woe, and vice in extreme degree. New York is a world in

The trip up Long Island Sound is a pleasan one. The cool breeze we encountered was a delightfal contrast to the torrid heat of the main land. The sound was calm, and the clear moon-light night was rendered transcendently beautiful by the constant flickering of the aurora borealis in a manner I had never before witnessed, while the steamer glided smoothly and almost noiselessly along. I must mention a distinguished person who

happened to be on board. I had noticed standing near me on the upper deck, before supper, a man with a rather clerical suit of ack and a common straw hat on, whom I took to be a genteel Irishman. What aided in this impression was that the lady with him. who proved to be his wife, was such a little, home-spun body, and so plainly attired. Upon going below to supper, I saw this same gentleman and lady carelessly standing awaitng their turn to get into the dining room. Before, when I had seen him with his hat on, and had observed him but slightly, I only thought he was very intelligent-looking, (at all events for an Irishman.) I had never seen that plain, unassuming man before; but now, as he stood with his hat off, disclosing his whole physique, although surprised, I assured my-self in an instant. His image was so impressed on my mind, he was so like the portrait I had been accustomed to seeing in a window on Pennsylvania avenue, that I felt I could not be mistaken. I turned and looked again. Yes, it was that humane man, that Christian philosopher and philanthropist, that eloquent preacher, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. And thus I first saw, by accident, the man whom I would have walked miles to

morning, and it was in vain that I applied to every hotel in the place for accomtions, for they were completely full. This left two alternatives: one, to sit up in the office until morning in readiness to take the first room that might be vacated; the other, to take refuge at a boarding-house. I chose

the latter. Mr. George T. Downing is one of the influential men of Newport, and one of my first duties was to call on him. The Downings are noted for their hospitality, and during my short stay I was favored with a full share of it. Industrious and shrewd, Mr. Downing has amassed a fortune, owning much valuable property in Newport. Indefatigable and spirited as ever, Mr. D. is alive to the political situation. Although he has been a life-long political and personal friend and follower of Charles Sumner, I found him on the eve of sending off for publication a letter declaring for General Grant. I happened in Newport just in time to join a party of friends-residents and visitors-in an excursion to Rocky Point. This is a beautiful spot, half-way between Newport and Provice, and commanding a fine view of Narragansett Bay. The place is an illustration of that completeness with which New England people do whatever they undertake. It is fitted up for the exclusive purpose of affording people a pleasant resort during the hot days of the summer season. It contains everything calculated to make it entertaining and comfortable. A cage of monkeys affords ample sport in watching the ludicrous antics; or, if more philosophically inclined, it presents a good opportunity for the study of the Darwinian theory. They have here a soda-water-drinking bear, which is trained to open the bottles with his paws. And there are also a dance hall, bowling alleys, miniature horses for children to ride, a dining room, an ice-cream saloon, and an observa tory, together with facilities for bathing and Here I witnessed a regular New England clam-bake, and participated in the piscatorian feast, which comprised baked clams, clam-chowder, fish, green corn, and Boston brown bread. Any one who visits that section would do well to spend a day at

Newport, as is well known, is the aristo cratic watering place of the country, containing, perhaps, more solid wealth than any other. Here millionaires are plenty, and it is a sight to see them riding by in the afternoons, ked with finery. It seems a misnom to call the dwellings cottages, some of which are the most elegant mansions. Newport has no equal for the number and excellence of its drives. The beach there is an inferior one; but Newport is appropriately described

tured and sustained?" I cannot express the gratification I felt on reaching Boston, the place, above all others, I had longed to see. It was the realization of my infant dreams to stand on the spot of my country's origin with all its memories clustering around it.

It were superfluous to descant upon the

erplexing irregularities of the streets, for

every one who has every heard of Boston snows of that. They are like the wind which bloweth where it listeth, and no man can tell whence it cometh nor whither it goeth." Boston abounds in objects of inerest and historic note, each of which is in itself an ample theme for volumes, but which I may barely touch. Almost the first thing which nearly everybody who goes to Boston wants to see, is the Common, of which they have heard so much. Many who have their expectations raised too high, are disappointed in it. It is simply what its name would indicate—a large square, inclosed by an iron fence, and free of access at all times and to all classes. It is very plain, being intersected by numerous walks and well supplied with shade trees. The celebrated old elm tree, which has stood the storms of centuries still stands in the Common, and is guarded with tender care. Opposite the Common is a more modern institution, the Public Garden which is just about as beautiful as art and flowers can make it. In the centre of the Garden is a pond promiscuously dotted with swans and pleasure boats, while a beautiful bridge arches it over. The walks are admirably laid out, and the flowers tastefully arranged. It contains several statues, among which is one to Dr. Morton, the discoverer of ether, and another-a bronze statue-of that gifted sentence-monger, Edward Everett. But there is no rose without a thorn. and the great thorn of the Garden at this time are the unmerciful mosquitoes, which actually drove me away. The boundary of the Common on one side is Beacon street, one noted for containing more magnificent residences than any other street in the country. As one rides along for a mile or two he sees nothing but an unbroken succession of lofty brown stone mansions on either side. The solid elegance, the massive grandeur of that locality really beggars descrip-

Chester Square is another locality remark able for its fine residences. In that vicinity the houses are mainly "swell front," which is a very prevalent style in Boston. In the private library of a gentleman living in Chester Square, (which was almost equal to a public library in size, while it was much choice,) I saw, besides other literary currosities, some of the original manuscripts of Robert Burns and Sir Isacc Newton.

I took great pleasure in riding about those beautiful suburban towns surrounding Boston-Chelsea, Cambridge, Charlestown, &c.so familiar in name, though new to my gaze. Many of the old landmarks still remain in Boston, while others have given way under the inexorable behests of progress. The old State House still stands; but the Brattlestreet Church, a cherished relic of the Revolution, which stood so long with the ball which was imbedded in its wall by a British cannon during the bombardment of Charlestown, is being torn down to give place to a

nore stately edifice. When I stood in Faneuil Hall I seemed to feel the sentiment of love of country kindle anew, The very atmosphere of the place imparted aspiration. I could but feel for the place which had rung with the eloquence of such a long line of patriot orators as that from Otis and Adams down to Webster, Choate, Phillips, and Sumner. Nor can one pass by Bunker Hill as by an ordinary spota spot sanctified by the first blood of the Revolution. And when I looked aloft to the top of that stately monument there I felt that the eloquent exhortation of Webster had been fulfilled. I refer to that sublime passage where he said: "Let it rise till it meet the sun in his coming; let the earliest light of morning gild it, and the departing day

linger and play upon its summit.' During my ten days' sojourn, besides evening entertainments, I attended two picnics at all of which I met the Washington belle. Miss Genevieve Fleet, who, if possible, shone with more than her ordinary brilliancy. At the more general gatherings there were many handsome ladies; but female beauty is nuch more scarce in Boston than in most of the Southern cities. What is known as the first circle in colored society in Boston is small but correspondingly select. I am leeply indebted for much of my enjoyment there to Messrs. Howard Williams and H. C. Wilson, and I should be ungrateful if I failed to acknowledge the many kindnesses of Messrs, Marsh, Fleet, Francis, and Me-Clain. But I was most happy and fortunate in meeting in Boston my accomplished friend, Mr. Richard T. Greener, of Philadelphia Besides many other places, we visited together Harvard University, of which he is a

distinguished graduate, the Public Library, and the "Athenæum." Always a most genial and instructive companion, on these ocasions he was almost indispensable; for the pleasure and profit of those visits would have been lost without him. At the Athenseum he appeared to admirable advantage in his comments and criticisms of its contents, his great knowledge of book and art enabling him to adorn his explanations with the ap propriate allusions of the classic poets to the deities and persons represented by the statues to be found in the Athenæum; or even in some cases to the statues them-

read and consult authorities. From Boston I returned to Washington by way of Albany in order to have a daylight ride down the Hudson river. I shall never forget the magnificent scenery bordering on the banks of that beautiful river, which is worthy a much more extended notice than my limits will admit. As you descend, first you see the gentle hills, then the Catskill mountains rising in the distance, with a belt of green foilage in the foreground; further along down are the highland which surround West Point, and, lastly, are seen the remark-ably beautiful palisades. The air was so cool

selves, for some of them are the most ancient

works. There is something in the air of that

place which betokens culture of the highest

order. Many authors resort to this place to

as to bring overcoats into requisition.

The party with me, as well as myself, were much amused and disgusted in watching the pompous pretensions of some of the colored hirelings on the boat, which very aptly illushirelings on the boat, which very aptly illustrated that passage from Shakspeare—

Oh, proud man, dressed in a little brief au-thority,

Most ignorant of what he's most assured;
Cuts such fantastic capers before high As make the angels weep."

Mass Convention in New England. At Boston, on Thursday, the 5th inst., was held the second mass convention of the colored citizens of New England. The first, with Mr. George T. Downing, of Newport, Rhode Island, as presiding officer, assembled at Tremont Temple in 1857 or 1858, to deliberate upon an important matter which was claiming public attention, viz: "African civilization," so-called. The convention disapproved of the project, and pronounced it a proved of the project, and pronounced it scheme in the furtherance of African coloni

zation, which they protested against.
Wednesday evening representatives Wednesday evening representatives in fair numbers began to arrive from New Bedford, Springfield, Worcester, Hartford, and Nor-wich, Connecticut, and Portland, Maine, and other cities and Thumber of the Portland, Maine, and wich, Connecticut, and Portland, Maine, and other cities, and Thursday forencen large accessions were constantly coming from Sa-lem, Lynn, and other places near and far. Some were even from New York. While some of the delegates stopped at the hotels, others were entertained at private houses.

Though not a regular delegate convention, many were present with credentials.

The feature of the affair was the speech of Fred. Douglass, who defended his support of President Grant for re-election. His best point was in charging that the Democratic party, although it would not attempt the re-peal of the constitutional amendments, would not pass the appropriate legislation neces-sary to their enforcement.

THE CONVENTION

was called to order at 12 o'clock by Charles E. Pindell, Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements, and Mr. George L. Ruffin, a colored lawyer, was chosen temporary chair-man. He made a brief and eloquent address.

President—Chas. Lenox Remond, of Bos-On.
Vice Presidents—George L. Downing, of

Vice Presidents—George L. Downing, of Newport, Rhode Island; U. Crawford, of Eastport, Maine; George L. Ruffin, of Bos-ton; J. L. Cambridge, of Hartford, Connec-ticut; J. J. Smith, of Boston; W. W. Brown, of Worcester; William C. Nell, of Boston; Walter C. Burr, of Norwich, Connecticut; Charles L. Mitchell, of Boston, and seventy others from different sections. others from different sections.
Secretaries—Charles E. Pindell, of Bos

ton; Horace J. Gray, of Cambridgeport; and in the support of those measures. I Manuel Sullivan, of New Bedford; Nathaniel G. Cutler, of Lynn; W. H. Montague, of Springfield, and Robert Johnson, of Cambridge. THE RESOLUTIONS.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following series of resolutions were then adopted, after discussion:

Resolved, That we hereby testify of the Republican party that its origin, its antecedents, the head and heart attributes of its prominent champions, have made valid its claim to the title of the party of freedom, whose mission mainly is a secure quality. whose mission mainly is to secure equalit before the law for those hitherto outlawed And we earnestly submit that its brilliant record of success in these efforts impels us to the utterance that, potent indeed as are its claims of respect and gratitude upon colored Americans, common sense itself dictates to us that the most practical and earliest method to secure a victorious termination of the struggle for our rights, is to con-tinue working shoulder to shoulder with those who have been and still continue help-

ing us.

Resolved, That all candid minds must ad-Resolved, That all candid minds must admit that the nation's advance, since the days of active rebellion, has been constant and satisfactory; and now, having escaped the shoals and quicksands of treason and secession, and within sight of port, if there are those on board who would conspire against the commanding officers of the ship of State, God forbid that any of the mutineers should be colored Americans.

be colored Americans.

Resolved, That we regard the sentiment now prevalent in the arena of discussion, "The North and South shaking hands over the bloody clasm," coming from whatever quarter it may, as premature. Let the robel parties first bring forth fruits meet for re-pentance, and none shall be before us in extending forgiveness for past ages of persecu-tion and oppression heaped Olympus high upon us and those identified with us by com-plexion and condition; but the virtue of

plexion and condition; but the virtue of magnanimity does not consist in making love pats upon the tiger who but crouches to spring at our throats for a death embrace.

Resolved, That it is now a self-evident fact that the main purposes of those arrayed against the present Administration find expression in their rallying cry, "Anything to beat Grant"—equivalent to a determination of placing in power those men who would reverse the hand upon the dial plate of reform, and whose advent would furnish unbounded satisfaction to Jefferson Davis and his satellites, North and South; and we have learned that what commends itself to that

class augurs no good to the Republic.

Resolved, That while we tender the homage of grateful hearts to the brilliant galaxy of freedom's defenders and orators, treasuring the recollection of their many words and do do in our behalf deeds in our behalf, we trust no charge disparagement will be attributed to us if ald on this occasion make significant allusion to those whom it is no unmeaning

term to designate as a glorious trinity.

Resolved, That our anxieties are solaced our hopes encouraged, and our determina tions strengthened by the assurance that, in defining our position, we have the God speed and approval of that veteran pioneer and persistent advocate of universal emancipapersistent advocate of universal emancipation who, in 1831, declared himself in earnest, and that he would be heard in opposition to slavery, and whose lifelong devotion to the cause has triumphantly confirmed his pledge—William Lloyd Garrison; of another, whose culture and varied gifts, whose Damascus blade of eloquence, have been a contribution of priceless value, whose white plume, like that of Henry IV., is always seen at that point where the blows fall thick and fast in our defense, and whose whole soul fast in our defense, and whose whole soul, when advocating lumanity's cause, seems impregnated with celestial fire—Wendell Phillips; of the other, whose standpoint of experience and observation has rendered him of potent authority on the various ques-tions relating to slavery and freedom; whose long record of service with voice and pen; who, when aspiring leaders among colored men discouraged their enlistments in the Union discouraged their enlistments in the Union army until, in advance, they were furnished with officers' commissions, with his bugle blast called to arms recruits from the East and the West, the North and the South, in sufficient numbers to insure success agains the foe; whose noble defense of General Grant against complicated and high-sounding charges merits our admiration and esteem deed, the man for the hour-Frederic

Resolved, That we extend the hand of greeting and cordial sympathy to our brethrer of the South, who have been overawed by of the South, who have been overawed by the Ku-Klux—as in the State of Arkansas, of several hundred colored men to secure the election of Gen. Gran in 1868—and assure them of our daily-increasing faith that the success of the Re-publican party next November will guarantee

o them the protection due to every Amerian citizen.

Resolved, That the patriotic devotion exhibited by the colored voters in North Caro-lina, in their recent State election, has as-sured the triumph of Republican principles throughout the country, and entitles them to e regarded as the advance guard of the army

Resolved, That we hail with joy the tidings reachings us from all parts of the country of the unity of sentiment that is entertained and will be manifested by the colored vote given for the nominees of the Republican party; and we urge upon all and each, by every prompting of patriotism and loyalty, by appreciation of the brilliant achievements of the "soldier firm, the statesman pure," to leave no word unsaid, no service omitted, but to consecrate every influence within reach to place in the Presidential chair the next four years General Ulysses S. Grant; and by Resolved, That we hall with joy the tidings

whose inspiration now wells up in our memory—that of a colored voter, Henry Emery, of Cambridge, who, thus promoted, insisted upon leaving his sick bed that he might vote for Hon. Anson Burlingame, and in a few hours breathed his last, satisfied with this effort—his legacy to his colored brethren. Such are among the wreaths of honor we place on the brow of our present Senator, and sometimes of the party and was the selected. That was murderers. He was selected. That over the was the tendency of the party and was its platform? Why, it was this: The beneficent measures of justice to humanity and equality which have been incorporated into the Constitution of the United States are unconstitutional, revolutionary, and null place on the brow of our present Senator, and our present Senator present Senat place on the brow of our present Senator, and void, and that is the mind of the party and count upon your votes accordingly for the Vice Presidency of Hon. Henry Wilson. Let us cherish the names of these patriots, hailing them as stars which, now shining in our horizon, will soon usher in a glorious dawn. By following their precepts in our intercourse with society we shall so water and nourish the tree of American liberty that our children's children may sport under its shade and all pluck fruit from its bending branches. The passage of the resolutions excited

A letter to President Grant, extolling his past course and expressing a hope for his re-election, was then presented and discussed by Frederick Douglass and others.

FRED. DOUGLASS' ADDRESS. Mr. Douglass said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I regret somewhat this call upon me at this time for a speech. As most of you are aware, I have been busy most of you are aware, I have been only prosecuting the political campaign during the last three weeks in the State of Maine, speaking often twice a day, traveling in all weather, and at all times, and now, after having ridden all night, I feel unfitted to respond in a becoming manner to the warm and urgent call made upon me at this moment. It seems only a few weeks, or at most a few months ago, since I appeared in company with William Lloyd Garrison, Francis Jackson, Mr. Qumey, and others of the distinguished citizens of this great city, for the purpose of receiving

Mr. Mitchell, for the Committee on Organization, then reported the following list of permanent officers, which was unanimously adopted:

AN ADDRESS SIGNED BY DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Father Mathew, and 60,000 Irishmen calling upon the American people to make themupon the American people to make them-selves consistent with the Declaration of Independence and put down slavery forever. That is now, short as the time seems to me, thirty years ago. Then the most sanguine did not dare to hope to live to see the day which we now see. I certainly did not dream that it would ever be my privilege to address in Fancuil Hall a convention of colored citizens convened from all parts of New England for the purpose of canvassing the policy of public men and public measures, and to take part in the election of those men permitted to appear here in the somewhat dignified, I may say almost SUBLIME POSITION OF THE AMERICAN

CITIZEN.

[Applause.] Look where you will over this wide, wide world of ours, and where is the country which a man has a right to be so proud of as this same Republic of ours? Where is there a citizenship so desirable, so exalted, endowed with more sublime attriexamed, encowed with more sublime attri-butes than the citizenship of the United States? Nowhere. We are the only peo-ple in the world, with one or two exceptions, that have devolving upon us the duties of self-government. France has it not; Eng-land has it not in any such sense as we have it; Austria, Bussia, Prussia pocuntry. have it; Austria, Russia, Prussia, no country on the globe, has it to the same extent as we have—this right, this duty of electing the men and deciding upon the policy which shall be pursued by the Government—and it is only very lately since you and I in a na-tional way had this right. You in Massachusetts had it, but the country as such had it not. Thanks to the magnanimity of the American people; thanks to the justice of the American people; thanks to the thought, courage, wisdom, and

PATRIOTISM EXERCISED BY COLORED MEN themselves in the tremendous struggle through which this country has passed, we now are citizens; we now have that liberty in common with others, and have the right to feel an interest in the welfare, permanence, and prosperity and glory of this Republic in common with others. I am not a New Englander just now, but for the purpose of liberty I suppose I may call myself such; for a man that goes in for the equal rights of man he is my countryman, my kinsman, my clans-man, my brother everywhere, and should be held so to me in general. We are engaged, fellow-citizens, in a very peculiar, sanguine canvass, and the peculiarity of this cam-

pily for us, we are not left to find the path of duty by such lights as are afforded by mere platform and profession. We have some other guide upon which we may rely in a case like this. There is such a thing as history, and history shows us the tendencies and fail ures of movements. The social and political movements of our time are no exceptions the rule. Left to a mere profession of the one or the other party, we might as well choose Horace Greeley as Ulysses S. Grant, for Horace Greeley has said some good things in his day and generation. I am not here to deal in vituperation, invection, and denunciation of Horace Greeley. Not at all. I admit that it would give me pleasure to vote

for Horace Greeley, IF I KNEW JUST WHICH GREELEY my vote would elect. [Applause.] But I don't know. But I say we are not left to the professions of men and platforms of parties to determine what is wise and what is best in the canvass. These parties have their history. We are to judge of them in the light of history, and apply to them the rules of common sense. We know very well what the Democratic party has done; we know very well what the Republican party has done. We need not go back far into history to wrive at sound conclusions concerning them. arrive at sound conclusions concerning them. Take the Democratic party for the last thirty years, and what has it done to you and me, years, and what has it done to you and me, and to the race with which we are identified? You know as well as I know that the vital and animating spirit of that party, from the first until now, has been the intensest

HATE, SCORN, AND CONTEMPT OF THE

We know that forty years ago it allied itself with the late master class of the South. The four hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders became their voice and their instrument for evil during all that time, and even during the great struggle of protracted force and sanguinary rebellion which, under the captaincy of General Grant, [applause,] backed up by the Boys in Blue, was finally suppressed, we knew that that party, as a party, had no joy the Boys in Blue, was finally suppressed, we knew that that party, as a party, had no joy in our victories, no grief in our disasters. That party throughout gave aid and comfort to the rebels, and before the close of the rebellion it indicated its regret for the late master class of the South by selecting for its standard-bearer and representative of its spirit the only general with large opportuni-ties to assist in the loyal cause who accomplished little or nothing for the cause, and who was the most popular general in the army on the rebel side, George B. McClellan. It selected him to be its standard-bearer; but him on the altform; affirming that the put him on the platform; affirming that the war for the Union was accomplished.

WE MET M'CLELLAN

by the appellation it has received of "the Eden of America."

From Newport I went to Boston. Boston!
How I love the very name! A name dear remembrance of this, my first trip through to every true American liberty raised its first voice, and where its youth was nurtured and sustained?" I cannot express the CANNOT EASILY BE CHANGED IN AN IN-

I know there have been instances of instantaneous conversions, and I believe in them in some cases. We read of one which was quite instantaneous in the Scriptures—the story of Saul, who was converted, and the great light that prevailed was visible to his attendants; but I don't know about this conattendants; but I don't know about this conversion of the Democratic party, or that they have seen any such light. I am afraid the light that has dawned upon the Democratic party didn't come from above. [Laughter.] There is a voice, and there is a light, no doubt, and a good deal of it, but I doubt where it came from Al where it came from. I want to know how the Democratic party came to its change. Our good friend Charles Sumner, whose name should only be mentioned with respect for the past, believes that party has been converted; but I want to see the Democratic party on its knees before I shall trust it. When one has experienced a religious conversion he is ready to come on board the Gospel ship and act in the most humble capacity, but the Democrats want to man the ship, take the helm, and seize the cargo.

I WANT TO PUT THEM ON PROBATION for six months, so as to have a little more time to examine the evidence. The Demo-cratic party of late has become very Scriptural, and preaches the doctrine of forgiveness. I don't know but that I am prepared to act on the principle inculcated by the parable of the Prodigal Son. The prodigal said he had sinned, and asked to be taken back as a hired servant. The father received him as a son; but the spirit of the prodigal was that of great humility. He did not ask to get pos-session of the farm, as did the Democratic party. On the other hand, the Republican session of the farm, as did the Democratic party. On the other hand, the Republican party has been true to the great idea of removing the stain of slavery. It was true under Grant as well as under Lincoln. I know General Grant well. It has been SAID THAT I WAS SLIGHTED

in not being invited to a certain dinner. Where is the Democratic President who ever invited a colored man to his table? Who ever raised this as a standard of friendship as to whether a colored man was invited or not to dine? I confess I met an insult on the to dine? I confess I met an insult on the steamer upon the Potomac, and I would have been glad had President Grant resented this insult by inviting me to his table. But I am sure, from what I know of General Grant, that he was not capable of any intentional slight to the colored race. I have General Grant's word that, had I been present with the commission in Washington, I should have been invited with them.

Mr. Harris, of Springfield, interrupted the speaker by inquiring if he did not complain to Senator Sumner of his slight by the President?

dent?
Mr. Douglass replied that he would have

been glad to be invited, so as to break down prejudice by inviting a colored man to his table. Was that a reason why he should be removed or distrusted? [Loud responses of "No!" followed this question.] We have now in the Constitution the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. We are asked what danger is there to let the Democratic party come in, as they could not do away with these great reforms. While I do not believe Mr. Greeley would consent to the doing away. Mr. Greeley would consent to the doing away of these laws, we all know that THEY COULD NOT BE ENFORCED.

There was years ago in the Constitution a There was years ago in the Constitution a provision that all men should enjoy liberty everywhere, and yet how often was this pro-vision made null and void by State action? Are we so simple as to believe that the Democratic party once in power would pass any suitable provisions for the securing of justice for the colored man? No; far from it. Our only safety lies in the re-election of U. S. Grant. Our colored brethern are instinctively alarmed at the prescribility of the election of suitable provisions for the securing of justice for the colored man? No; far from it. Our only safety lies in the re-election of U.S. Grant. Our colored brethern are instinctively alarmed at the possibility of the election of Greeley even, as the old slave drivers flock to his standard. In all my Southern tour I where since the hour of its establishment. Livhave not found a colored man who did not have not found a colored man who did not ingstone and Gordon Cumming in Africa, Strain wish success to the Republican party. I among the Andes and Ross Browne in the East,

it is my intention to address the convention at another time, I will not further trespass

CHAS. P. CRANDELL,

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